

MID-WEEK PICTORIAL

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The MEXICAN CRISIS



DISORDERED CON- DITIONS IN MEXICO

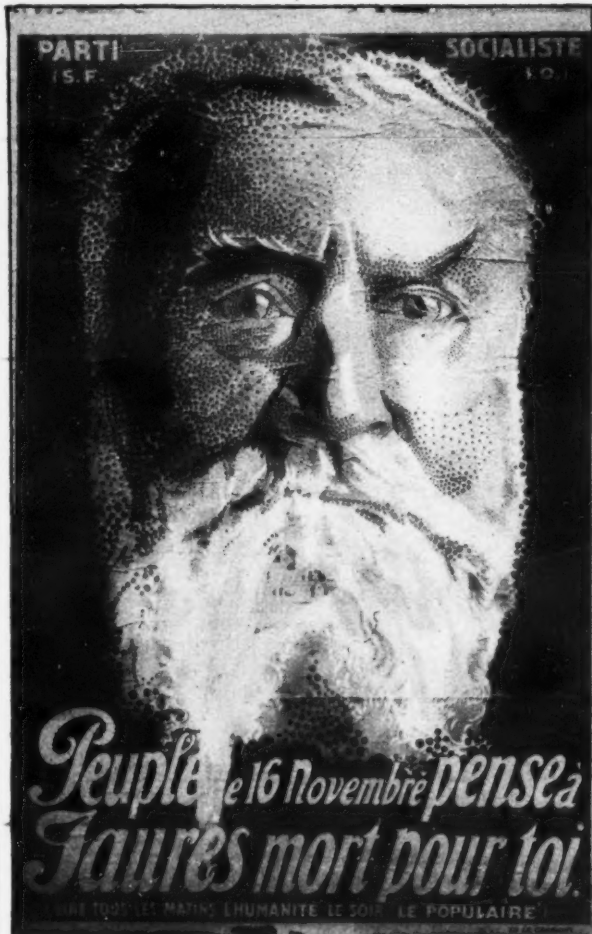
The lawlessness and insecurity that exist in many parts of Mexico, and which the Carranza Government has failed so far to remedy, are illustrated by this picture of a peasant traveling in a railroad train, with his rifle thrust from the window in readiness against a possible attack by bandits.

(Photo by Ramos © Excelsior.)

Flashlights



The heavily bearded baseball team here shown forms a striking contrast to the smooth-shaven athletes of the diamond to whom the American public have become accustomed. It is the House of David baseball team of Benton Harbor, Michigan. The House of David is a religious order that gives much attention to athletics. The team is a formidable one, and the pitcher, Mooney (fifth from left), is being sought by the Chicago Cubs.



Socialist Party poster used during the recent electoral contest in France that resulted in a decisive victory for the Government bloc. It exhorts the voters to "remember Jaures who died for you." Jaures, a socialistic leader, was assassinated five years ago.

(© Western Newspaper Union.)



Feeling ran high in the recent French elections, when the real issue was whether moderates or radicals should control the country. The above poster issued by the Conservatives is anti-Bolshevistic.

(© Western Newspaper Union.)



The passionate love of the Japanese for flowers is illustrated in this attractive poster, by which the Government is advocating the war-savings idea. The inscription reads: "Success and happiness is the beautiful flower that springs from the plain brown bulb of thrift and savings." The campaign is reported to have been extremely successful.

(© Harris & Ewing.)

What This Week's Pictures Tell

MEXICAN PROBLEM

THE events of the past week, pending action by the Carranza Government on Secretary Lansing's note calling a second time for the release of William O. Jenkins, the United States Consular Agent held in prison at Puebla, Mexico, indicated that the State Department was standing firmly on its determination to allow no further evasion of responsibility by Mexico for the long "train of wrongs" against which this Government is protesting.

Jenkins, as far as the department is aware, is still in jail, and there is no indication that he is to be released immediately, as there is only one way for the Carranza régime to "save its face" in the Jenkins case if it is not able to meet Secretary Lansing's request for proof of the allegation of falsification, and that is to release Jenkins as an "act of grace," without going into the merits of the case. This, however, would serve only as a temporary relief of tension in the relations between the two countries, as it is now known that the Washington Government, in taking its attitude in the Jenkins case, looked upon it as one more incident in the long catalogue of wrongs committed in Mexico against Americans.

There were signs at the Capitol that Mexican affairs would come rapidly to the front in the Senate and that action might be taken by that body in support of the stand taken by Secretary Lansing. Senator Fall, Chairman of the committee which is investigating the Mexican situation returned from the border, and afterward had a conference with Secretary Lansing. Senator Fall was also in conference with members of the Foreign Relations Committee.

Senator Fall expects to introduce a resolution dealing with the Mexican situation. This will not contain any expression in favor of armed intervention at this time, but will express support of the attitude of the State Department in the Mexican developments.

Senator Fall is expected to speak on Mexico, when he will disclose some of the information obtained by the sub-committee on the border.

"I can say," said Senator Fall, "that we have evidence showing that Carranza's Government has been spreading I. W. W. propaganda in Mexico, and in the United States from Mexico as a base of operations."

In his conference with Secretary Lansing Senator Fall went over the whole situation. He furnished to the Secretary a statement regarding information uncovered by the sub-committee relative to German influence in the past on the Carranza Government and present I. W. W. activities in Mexico and along the border.

This information dovetailed with the view of the situation expressed by Chairman Porter of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, when he asserted that the danger to the United States in continual unrest and feeling of hostility toward us in Mexico "lay in the fact that it provided a fertile field for anti-American propaganda."

HOME RULE ISSUE

THE grave disorders in Ireland and the pressure of events seem to be bringing some acceptable form of home rule within measurable distance.

The Irish situation was the principal subject discussed by the Cabinet at its meeting Dec. 2.

Ministers attending included Viscount French, the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; Earl Curzon, the Foreign Secretary; A. J. Balfour, Lord President of the Council; Winston Churchill, Secretary

for War, and Edwin S. Montagu, Secretary for India.

There is reason to believe that the Government's original home rule proposals are undergoing considerable alteration, says The Daily Mail, particularly with reference to the proposed executive uniting of the two provincial Legislatures. It is also believed that a considerably larger measure of home rule is contemplated.

"It is significant," the newspaper adds, "that a strong body of young Unionist Members of Parliament are pressing the Government to adopt a very forward policy with regard to Ireland."

PRESIDENT'S ILLNESS

IT is gratifying to be informed from sources close to the President that his health is steadily improving. Of late he is said to have signed a number of nominations for transmission to the Senate, worked on his annual message, and dictated much correspondence.

There has been a marked improvement in the steadiness of the President's handwriting, as shown by his signature to recent communications. He was sitting in a chair in his bedroom when the official copies of his annual message were brought to him and he signed them on a pad held before him.

The shorthand notes made by the President in composing his annual message and other writings are said to be extremely clear and unwavering, and this and other evidence exist to show that his nerves are well under control.

Some uneasiness is being shown in the Senate and House over the President's prolonged lack of participation in public activities. A considerable number of Congressmen believe that the President is in much worse condition than his physicians have indicated, while others assert that whatever the state of his health it is time that Congress and the country should know the facts.

Another reason advanced for the widespread belief that the President is in a serious state of health is his failure to keep his engagement with Senator Hitchcock, minority leader of the Committee on Foreign Relations, who led the Administration forces in the Senate in the contest over the ratification of the Versailles Treaty of Peace.

In spite of all these reports, those in a position to know the President's condition of health insist that he is getting along excellently. No prediction is made as to when he may be expected to be up and about, but it is said that the serious aspect of his illness has disappeared and that his gradual complete recovery is assured.

DEPORTING RADICALS

IT was stated in Washington, Nov. 29, by Anthony Caminetti, Commissioner General of Immigration, that the Department of Labor had ordered the deportation of Emma Goldman, anarchist and radical and that she would probably be sent to Russia. The department had already ordered the deportation of Alexander Berkman, her associate and fellow-radical.

The action closes the case of Berkman and the Goldman woman, whose activities have been a thorn in the flesh of Federal officials for years. The investigation of her record by the Government showed that Emma Goldman was born in Russia in 1870, and that her father, also born in Russia, died at Rochester in 1909, after becoming a naturalized citizen. Her mother, Mrs. Taube Goldman, now 73 years old, is living in Rochester.

In December, 1885, Emma and her half sister, Helena Zodikoff, came to

the United States and went to Rochester, where in 1886 her parents joined them.

She was married to Jacob Kersner in 1887 at Rochester by Kalmon Bardin, but there is no record of the marriage in Monroe County nor of any license having been issued, and the records of the Department of Justice indicate that Bardin had no right to perform the ceremony under the laws of New York. After a divorce and reconciliation the woman became the companion of Berkman.

The investigation made by the Department of Justice revealed her activities as a radical and anarchist, her advocacy of violence, her connection with the publication of Mother Earth, and the fact that Leon Czolgosz, the assassin of President McKinley, frequented a club in Cleveland where he had heard her preach anarchistic doctrines.

The records also show that Matthew Schmidt and David Caplan, now serving sentences in San Quentin Penitentiary, in connection with the dynamiting of The Los Angeles Times Building, were intimates of Emma Goldman; that in her writings in Free Society she eulogized Gaetano Bresci, who assassinated the King of Italy and in the same paper endeavored to justify the act of Czolgosz.

Her activities in obstructing the war draft in New York and in trying to block the effective administration of the draft were also recorded.

PRESIDENTIAL PREFERENCES

THE contest in both great parties for the Presidential nomination in 1920 may be said to have been formally launched in Pierre, S. D., on Dec. 2.

Major Gen. Leonard Wood was indorsed for President of the United States by the Republican State Convention, after a spirited struggle in which Governor Frank O. Lowden of Illinois came out second best. While the Republicans were meeting in one legislative chamber at the State Capitol the Democratic State Convention in the opposite chamber indorsed by unanimous vote President Wilson, and, if he is a candidate, Vice President Marshall for a third term.

Under the Richards State primary law the county delegations cast their vote on basis of their voting strength at the last State election, and a majority was necessary to indorse or nominate. Wood received 28,599 votes and Lowden 15,442. The necessary majority was 25,558.

The Republican convention was turned into a turbulent session when one faction halted a roll call on Presidential indorsement and urged that the county delegations withhold their vote on that question. After this move was defeated, the supporters of the plan, who were classed as anti-Wood delegates, swung their strength to Lowden.

The Republicans then quickly indorsed Governor Calvin Coolidge of Massachusetts for the Vice Presidential nomination. Coolidge received a heavy majority. A few scattering votes were cast for Theodore Roosevelt, Senator Hiram Johnson, and Henry Allen of Kansas.

Both parties indorsed the League of Nations. The Democrats unreservedly indorsed President Wilson and his Administration and the League of Nations covenant without amendments or reservations. The Republicans condemned the Administration, but indorsed the covenant without amendments but with reservations which "will tend to safeguard the integrity of the nation and preserve the Monroe Doctrine."

The national platform of the Republicans assails the "unreasonable demands" of the coal operators and also the I. W. W. agitators among the

miners; makes a plea for Americanization of all newly arrived immigrants with provisions for teaching them the English language and the purposes and intents of the American Government; asks for generous compensation for returned soldiers; demands the return of railways to private ownership at an early date; pledges itself to urge the Federal Government to enact legislation to prevent speculation in grain and assure fair grading; asks for a Bureau of Farm Management in the Agricultural Department, and that the basis of wage fixing be the purchasing power of the dollar.

The Democrats on national issues indorse the Administration of President Wilson, ask for the immediate adoption of the League of Nations without change, and call for an active policy of Americanization, as well as for vigorous action to curb the activities of the I. W. W.

The Non-Partisan League, which has a party status in South Dakota, also held a convention. Governor Lynn J. Frazier of North Dakota was indorsed as a candidate for President.

CONGRESS CONVENES

THE Sixty-sixth Congress met in its first regular session Dec. 1. It had before it more big domestic and international questions than when it adjourned ten days before without ratifying the Peace Treaty, enacting legislation to curb radicalism, or taking action on any reconstruction proposals.

In the opinion of many observers the session comes at a critical time. The strike continues in the steel industry. Injunction proceedings and a subsequent conference have failed to settle the soft-coal strike. There is another crisis over Mexico. Railroad legislation is needed to protect the carriers after their release by the Government, while a strike is threatened among railroad employees. The issues that confronted the special session have become intensified by inaction and the failure of the treaty.

The situation is held to present harder and more important problems, so far as the individual and the Government are concerned, than in the reconstruction days after the civil war.

The international problems require vision for their solution, and the domestic ones demand drastic and positive treatment. The rise of the I. W. W. and other un-American movements call for force and common sense. American labor, stirred up by the radicals among them, is seeking better conditions and larger wages.

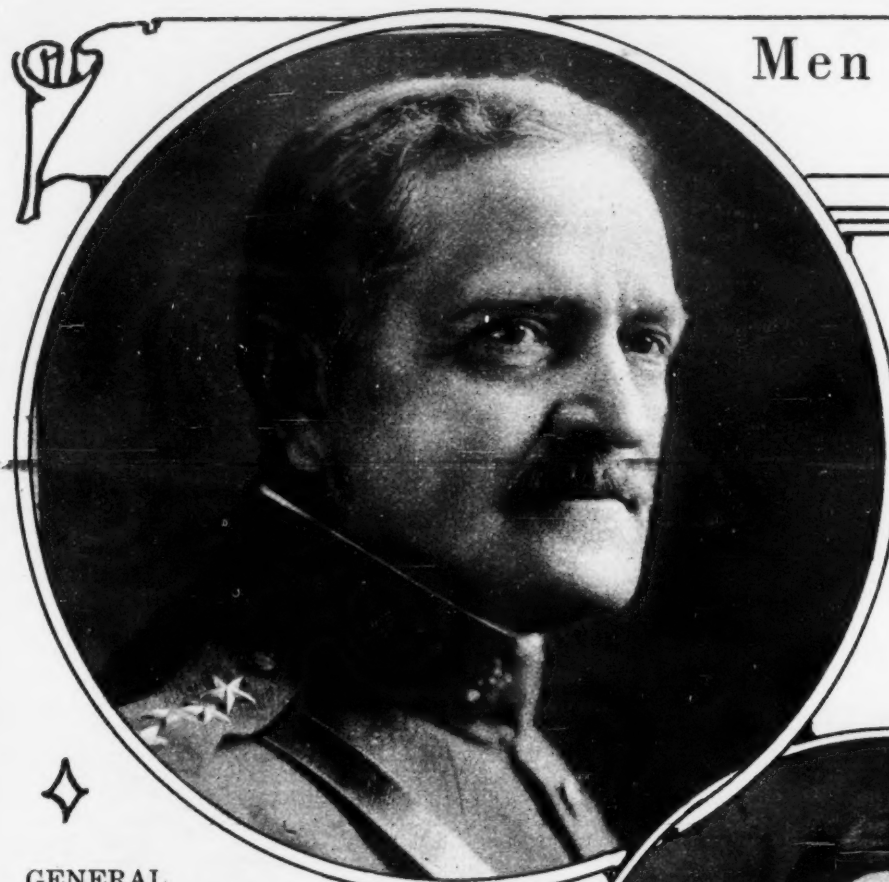
There is a feeling of doubt among observers as to the ability of this Congress to take up the big questions fairly on a free, nonpartisan basis. With the national conventions six months off, it will be difficult to separate politics from debate and legislation. The desire to obtain party advantages is likely to figure strongly in the session.

The Senate has as unfinished business the Cummins railroad bill. Unless the Democratic leaders offer a compromise, acceptable to the majority, it is likely that the railroad bill will occupy the attention of the Senate a month or more, during which period Senator Lodge may move for the passage of his resolution declaring war with Germany at an end.

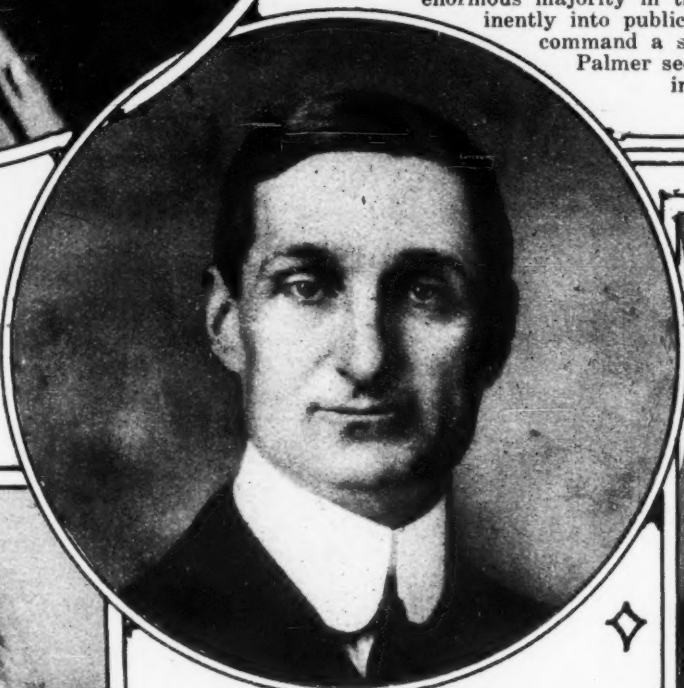
The absence of Senator Penrose, Chairman of the Finance Committee, will delay action on revenue and tariff measures passed by the House. Senator Penrose said before his departure that the Republican Party in the Senate was opposed to piecemeal tariff revision.

The two most important bills to be considered at this session are the railroad and merchant marine measures. Another matter which the Republican majority will seek to act upon is a budget system to become effective at the beginning of the next fiscal year.

Men Mentioned for Presidential Nomination



GENERAL JOHN J. PERSHING, Generalissimo of the American Expeditionary Forces. Born in Linn County, Mo., Sept. 13, 1860; graduated at U. S. Military Academy in 1886; served in the Apache Indian campaigns, and later commanded the Sioux Scouts. Saw service in Cuba, the Philippines and Manchuria; commanded the U. S. punitive expedition into Mexico.



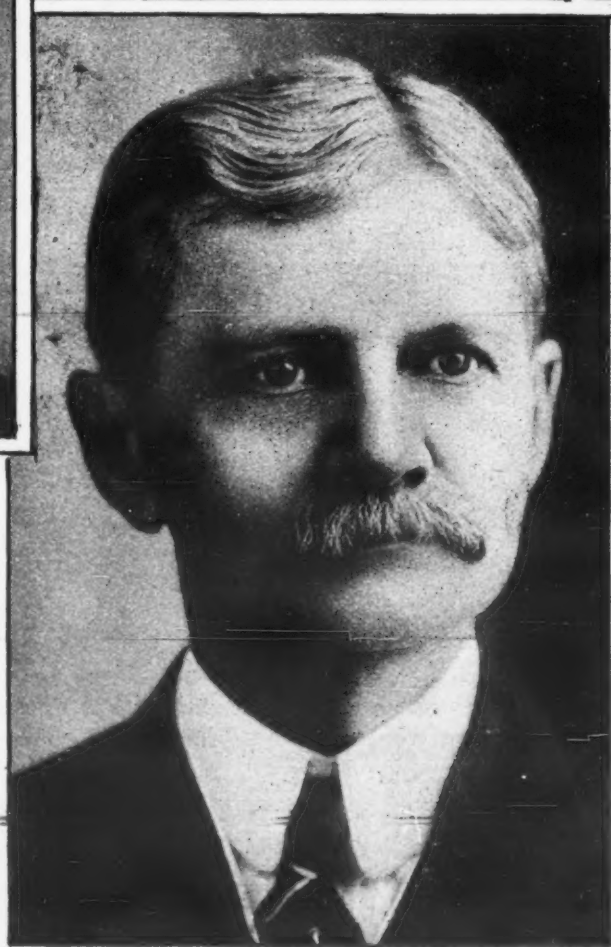
WILLIAM GIBBS McADOO, Democratic Secretary of the Treasury under the Wilson Administration. He was born near Marietta, Georgia, Oct. 31, 1863; studied at the University of Tennessee; admitted to the bar at the age of 21; practised law in Chattanooga, Tenn., until 1892, when he removed to New York.



HIRAM W. JOHNSON, Progressive Republican Senator from California. Born in Sacramento, Cal., Sept. 2, 1866; removed to San Francisco in 1902; lawyer by profession; elected Governor of California, 1910; Senator from 1916.



NEWTON DIEHL BAKER, Democratic Secretary of War in President Wilson's Cabinet. Born in Martinsburg, West Va., Dec. 3, 1871; studied at Johns Hopkins University, from which he received degree of A. B. in 1892; practised law in Martinsburg, West Va., and Cleveland, Ohio; Mayor of Cleveland, 1912-1915.



THOMAS RILEY MARSHALL, Vice President of the United States. He was born in North Manchester, Indiana, March 14, 1854, and graduated from Wabash College in 1873. Practised law in Columbia City, Ind., till 1908, when he was elected Governor.



A. MITCHELL PALMER, Attorney General of the United States. Born at Moosehead, Penn., May 4, 1872; graduated at Swarthmore College in 1891; admitted to the bar in 1893. Has served in three Congresses. Was Custodian of Alien Property during the war.

It is still rather a far cry to the Presidential nomination for the election in 1920, but the subject is more and more engrossing the attention of the great political parties. About the only self-announced candidacy thus far is that of Senator Miles Poindexter of Washington, Republican, but a number of others are permitting it to be understood that they would not be averse to the nomination, and some have publicity bureaus actively working in their behalf. Nothing has developed to indicate whether President Wilson would be receptive to the idea of a third term, though there is little doubt that there is a strong element of his party that would support him in that event. Against that possibility is the widespread feeling against the third-term idea and the present state of the President's health. Major General Leonard Wood has thus far been the candidate most frequently mentioned for the Republican nomination. His Roosevelt affiliations are counted as an element of strength with the Progressive wing of the party, and his freedom from antagonisms developed in the discussion of public questions like woman suffrage and prohibition, it is thought by some, would aid his candidacy. General Pershing's war record would no doubt be a strong asset, as it was in the case of Grant, if the General should decide to be a candidate. The claims of Pomerene and Harding are largely geographical, based on the importance of carrying Ohio in the election. Governor Coolidge carried Massachusetts by such an enormous majority in the last gubernatorial election that he has come prominently into public discussion as a Republican candidate. McAdoo would command a strong following in the realms of business and finance. Palmer seems to be strongly fancied by many influential elements in his party, and Johnson is strong in the West.



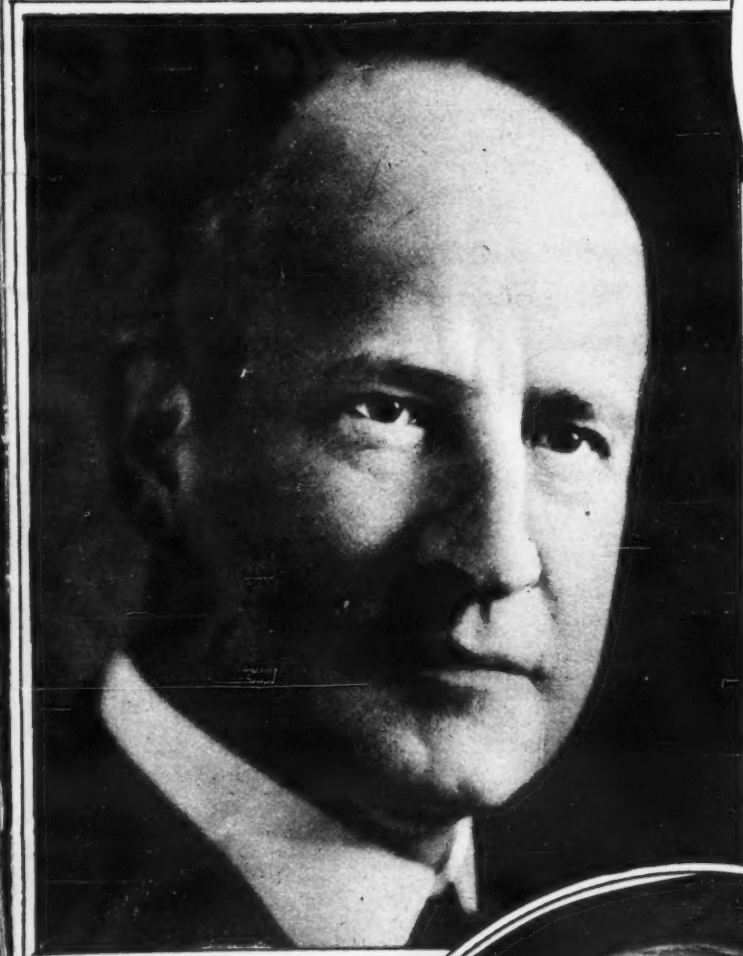
CALVIN COOLIDGE, Governor of Massachusetts, who at the last election was re-elected on the Republican ticket by 124,000 majority. His election was interpreted as a blow to radicalism and an indorsement of his action on the Boston police strike.



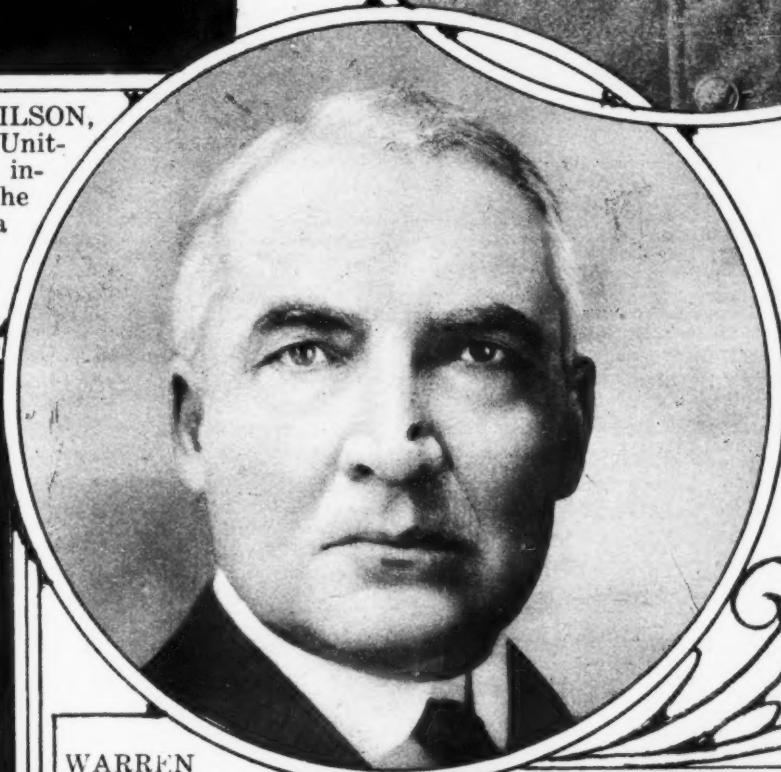
WOODROW WILSON, President of the United States. The indorsement of the South Dakota Democratic Convention was given Dec. 2.



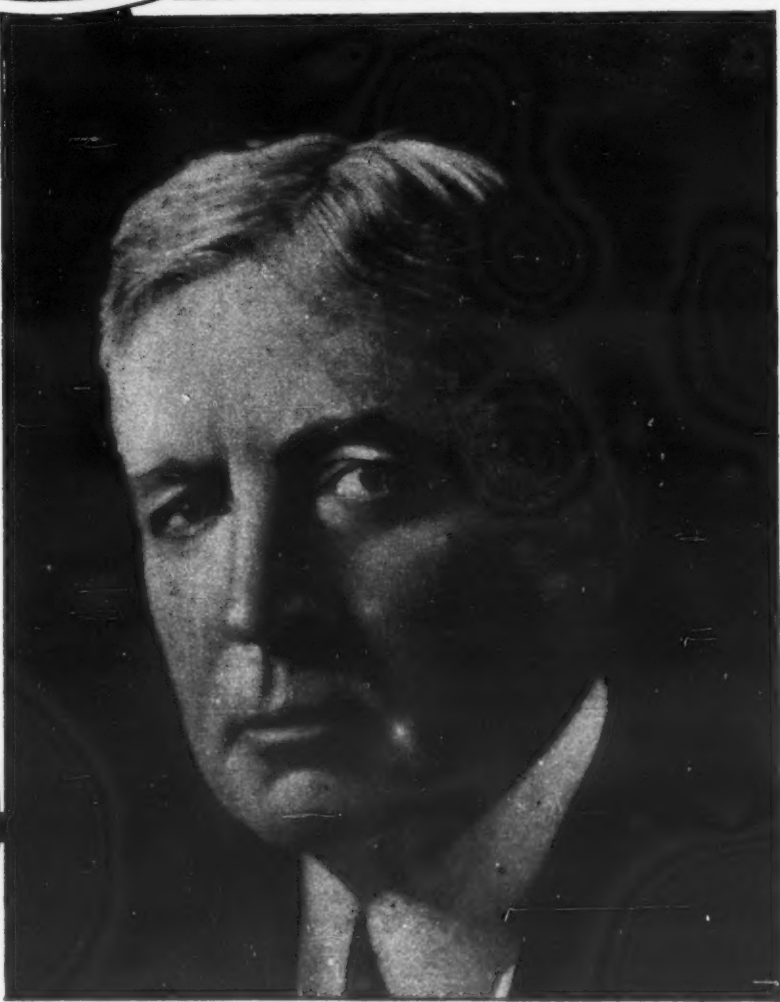
LEONARD WOOD, Major General of the U. S. Army. Born at Winchester, N. H., in 1860. Graduated at Harvard Medical School in 1884. In 1886 became an Assistant Surgeon, with rank of Lieutenant in U. S. Army. Took part in Apache campaigns; fought in Spanish War. Has been Military Governor in Cuba and the Philippines.



MILES POINDEXTER, Republican Senator from the State of Washington. Born in Memphis, Tenn., April 22, 1868; educated at Washington and Lee University; profession, lawyer; has served in House of Representatives and the Senate.



WARREN G. HARDING, Republican Senator from Ohio. Was born in Blooming Grove, O., in 1865; has been a newspaper publisher; has served in Ohio General Assembly and been Lieutenant Governor of Ohio; elected to Senate in 1914.



FRANK O. LOWDEN, Republican Governor of Illinois. Was born in Sunrise City, Minn., Jan. 26, 1861; graduated at Iowa State University, 1885; has served in three Congresses; elected Governor in 1917.



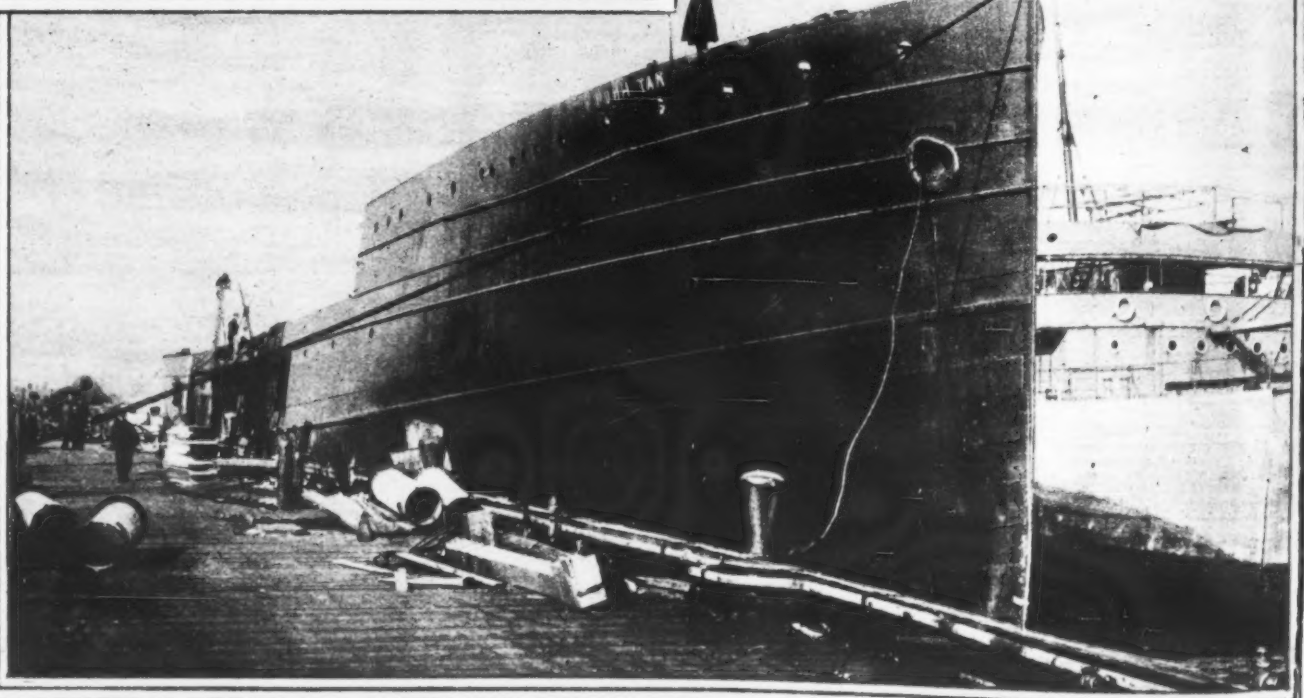
ATLEE POMERENE, Democratic Senator from Ohio. Was born at Berlin, Ohio, in 1863; graduated at Princeton College in 1884; practised law in Canton, Ohio; elected in 1911 as U. S. Senator and re-elected in 1916.

American and Foreign Happenings of Present Interest Re



On the anniversary of the proclamation of the Soviet Government of Russia efforts were made by radicals to provoke an outbreak in almost all the capitals of Europe. In Berlin, as here shown, barbed wire entanglements were established in some of the streets to prevent demonstrations, and passers-by had to run the gauntlet of soldier guards.

Hull of the S. S. Powhatan being repaired and painted, after the vessel had been raised from the bed of Chesapeake Bay, where it had been lying for eight months. In such cases the hull of the vessel is practically all that can be used, and the interior and upper works are usually rebuilt throughout. This salvage work is of great economic value. (© International)



A miniature Niagara is here shown in the overflowing of the great Croton Dam in New York State. Although the Winter has just begun, there have been early and heavy snows in the mountains, and these have caused the great reservoir at Croton to overflow. Two billion gallons of water are flowing over the dam every day.



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Recent Incidents of Note at Home and in Europe



Elaborate ceremonies took place in London recently on the occasion of the Lord Mayor's show following the election of that official. The Lord Mayor's coach drawn by six horses is here shown arriving at the Law Courts.

(By International & Underwood.)



Late photograph of President Ebert of Germany and members of his family. The President was a saddler by trade, and his elevation to the exalted post of ruler that was once held with a far greater degree of power by the ex-Kaiser is something that the reactionary and Pan-German elements in Germany find it hard to bear. The President lives in a comparatively simple and democratic way, and has not lost his poise through his sudden elevation.

(By International.)

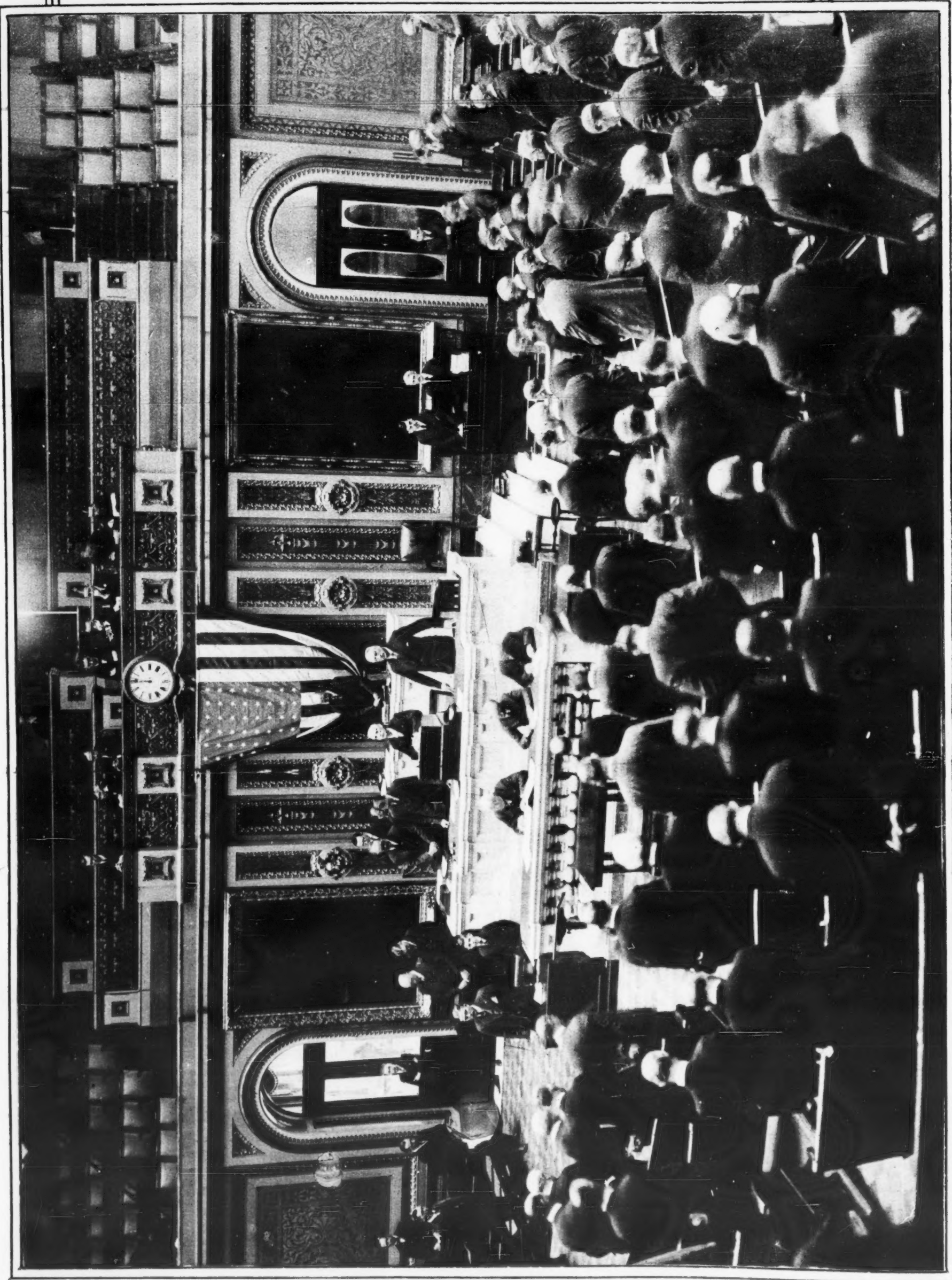
Levering Hall, one of the buildings of the old Johns Hopkins group at Baltimore, Maryland, damaged in the great fire that recently raged through the old landmark, when four buildings were destroyed and thirty-four others damaged. Johns Hopkins is one of the foremost educational institutions in America. It takes its name from its founder, who bequeathed \$3,500,000 for its endowment. It lays chief stress on advanced graduate work and original research.

(By Western Newspaper Union.)



Opening Session of Congress

THE first regular session of the House of Representatives of the Sixty-sixth Congress in Washington, D. C., Dec. 1, is here shown being opened with prayer. The clergyman is seen invoking Divine Blessing on the labors of Congress. Speaker Gillette is standing directly behind him. Although the Deity is not mentioned in the Constitution, it has been the inviolable custom to have the proceedings begin with prayer. No preference is shown to any denomination, and Protestant ministers, Catholic priests and Jewish rabbis officiate on various occasions. The tasks before the present Congress are such as to test the wisdom and statesmanship of the members.



Industrial Conference Members at Washington



Group of members of the new Industrial Conference summoned by the President. Left to right are: H. C. Stuart of Virginia; Rev. W. O. Thompson, Ohio; S. W. McCall, former Governor of Massachusetts; George W. Wickersham, N. Y.; Stanley King, Mass.; Richard Hooker, Mass., and Thomas W. Gregory, ex-Attorney General.

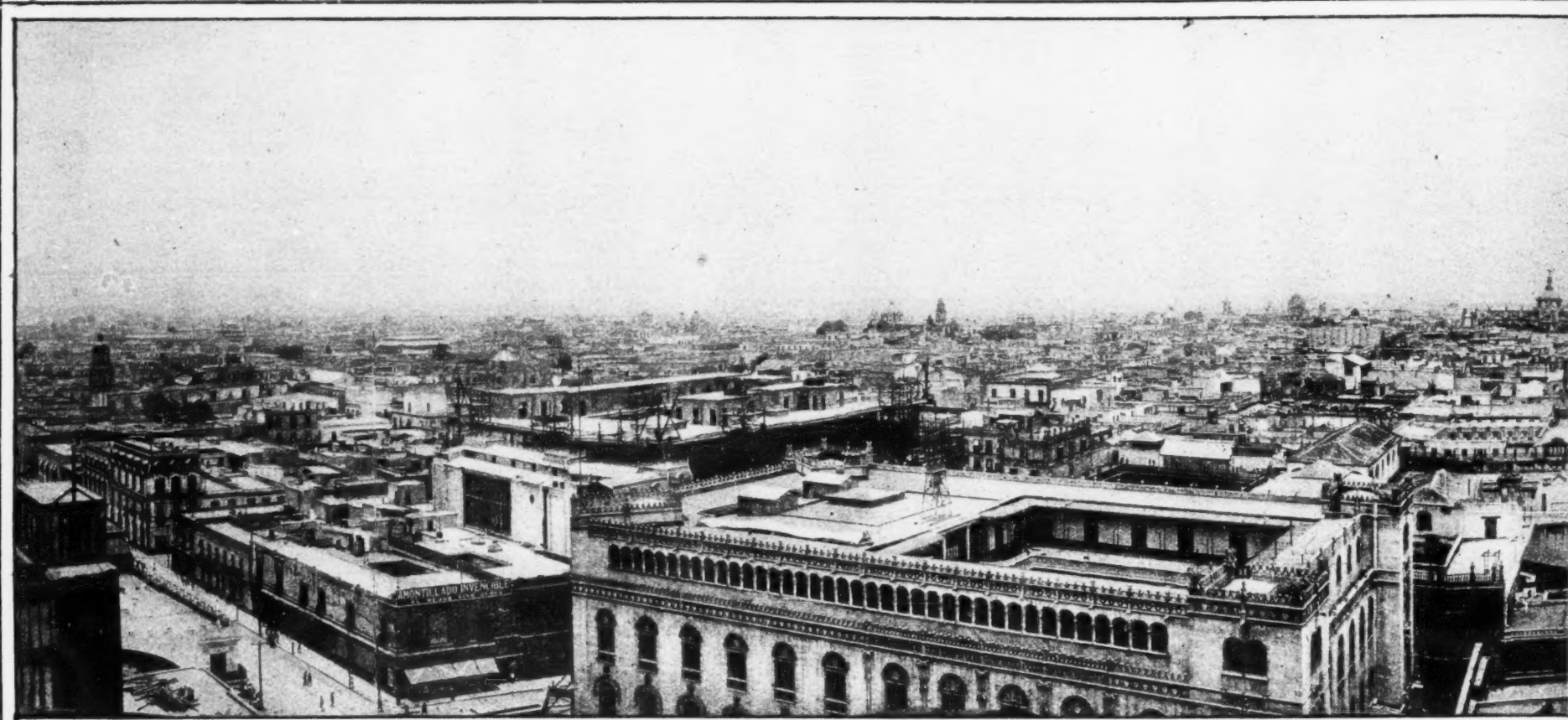


Left to right are shown Martin H. Glynn, former Governor of New York; Henry W. Robinson of California, and O. D. Young, New York. All are members of the Industrial Conference that convened Dec. 1.



Members of the Industrial Conference that seeks to harmonize relations between capital and labor. Left to right are: Herbert Hoover, former Food Administrator; Oscar Straus, and Frank W. Taussig. (Photos by Harris & Ewing.)

City of Mexico, Seat of the Carranza Administration, Whose Anti-



PANORAMIC VIEW OF THE CITY OF MEXICO, CAPITAL OF THE COUNTRY OF THE SAME NAME, AND THE LARGEST AND MOST IMPORTANT CITY OF LATIN NORTH AMERICA. IT IS SITUATED ON A PLATEAU ABOUT 7,350 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL, AND HAS AN AREA OF



Artillery of the Carranza forces being loaded on flat cars in the railway yards of Mexico. The weapons were ostensibly to be used in operations against the bandit forces that infest almost every province of Mexico. Villa is still in the field, though with diminished forces, and there are at least six other bands of considerable size, some of which are claimed to be revolutionary in character, but whose operations are really those of brigands. Carranza has claimed in public proclamations that he had the situation generally under control, but the claim does not seem to be borne out by the facts.

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American Activities Have Strained Relations With This Country



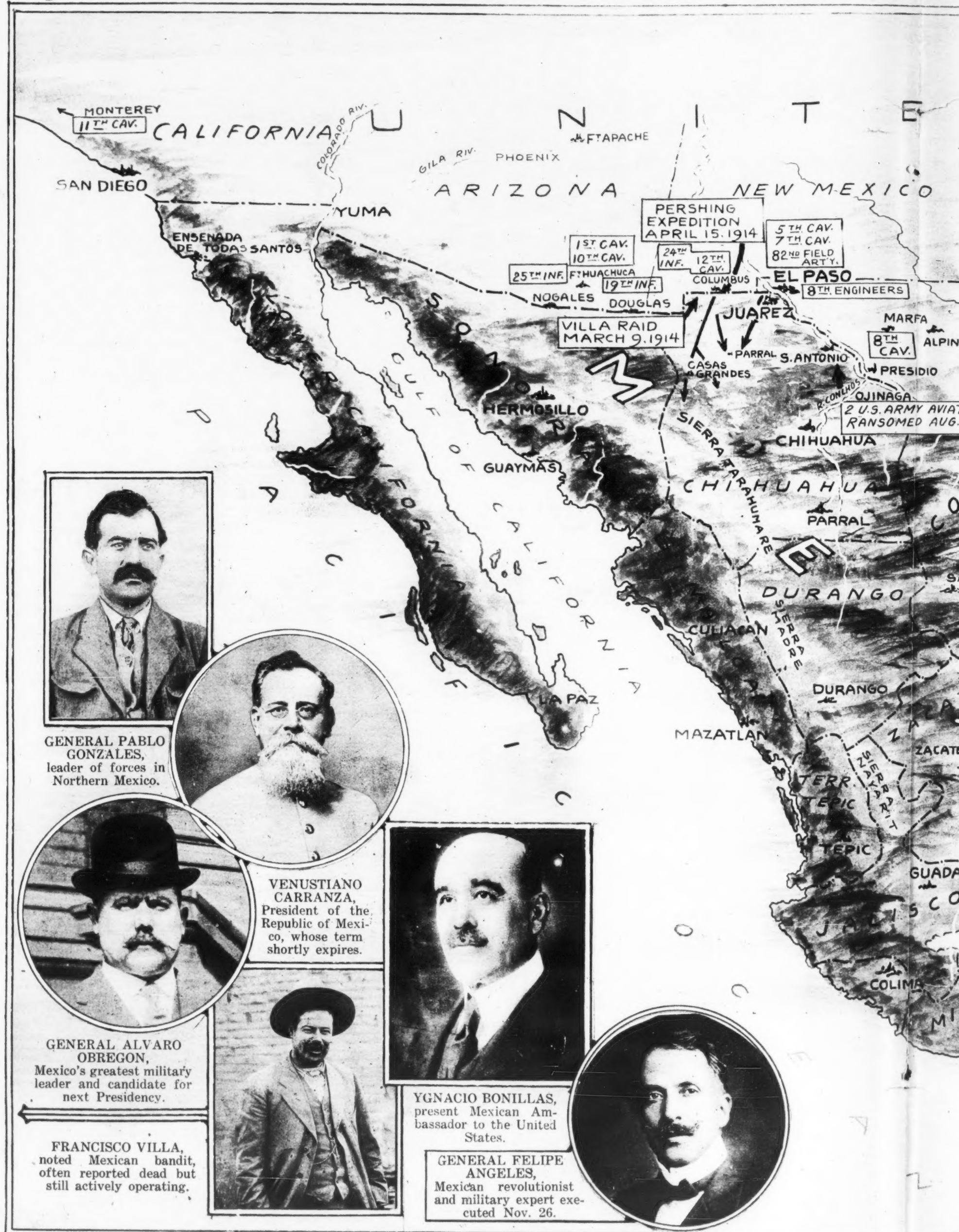
ABOUT 20 SQUARE MILES. ITS POPULATION IS ABOUT 350,000. THE CLIMATE IS UNUSUALLY EQUABLE AND AGREEABLE. THE CITY IS WELL BUILT AND HAS MANY BEAUTIFUL SQUARES AND MONUMENTS.



Federal troops entering Mexico City. It was reported not long since that fighting was going on in the streets of the capital between the forces of Carranza and General Obregon. This was later denied, as was the statement that Carranza had been forced to flee from the city. Obregon is perhaps the most important aspirant for the Presidency of Mexico, the election to which is shortly to take place. Carranza has declared that he will not seek re-election, but how sincere he is in this declaration will be determined by the event. Obregon received a great popular ovation on his recent entrance into the capital.

(© International.)

Map of Mexico and Chief Actors in the Events That Threaten



MAP OF THE TROUBLED COUNTRY BORDERING ON THE SOUTH OF US, WHERE A LONG SERIES OF OUTRAGES ON THE PROPERTY AT PUEBLA. THE BORDER LINE IS SHOWN THROUGHOUT ITS ENTIRE LENGTH OF MORE THAN 1,833 MILES, AND PLACES ARE INTERVENE

Threaten to Provoke a Crisis With the United States Government



THE PROPERTY AND LIVES OF AMERICAN CITIZENS HAVE CULMINATED IN THE ARREST AND IMPRISONMENT OF OUR CONSULAR AGENT. PLACES ARE INDICATED WHERE OUTRAGES HAVE OCCURRED AND WHERE ON PREVIOUS OCCASIONS UNITED STATES FORCES HAVE INTERVENED.

Striking Events of International Interest and Importance



Last vessel of the requisitioned Dutch fleet, the Van Dyck, being given back to the Dutch authorities by American officers at Rotterdam. The American Government, acting strictly in accordance with international law, had on March 20, 1918, seized about 500,000 tons of Dutch shipping at that time in American waters, to be used by the U. S. during the war.

(© International.)

Austrian women being fed at one of the American Relief Committee's soup kitchens in Vienna. The shortage prevailing in the Austrian capital is declared to be alarming in the extreme. Much has been done in the way of relief by the American and Allied Commissions, but fear is expressed of desperate famine during the Winter.

(© International.)

School children outside Toronto City Hall, Canada, waiting their turn to undergo compulsory vaccination. There have been many cases of smallpox in the city, and there has been a strong agitation to compel all citizens to be vaccinated. This movement, however, was bitterly resisted by many, and a compromise was effected by having compulsory vaccination of all pupils attending the public school. Over two dozen doctors were employed in the work.

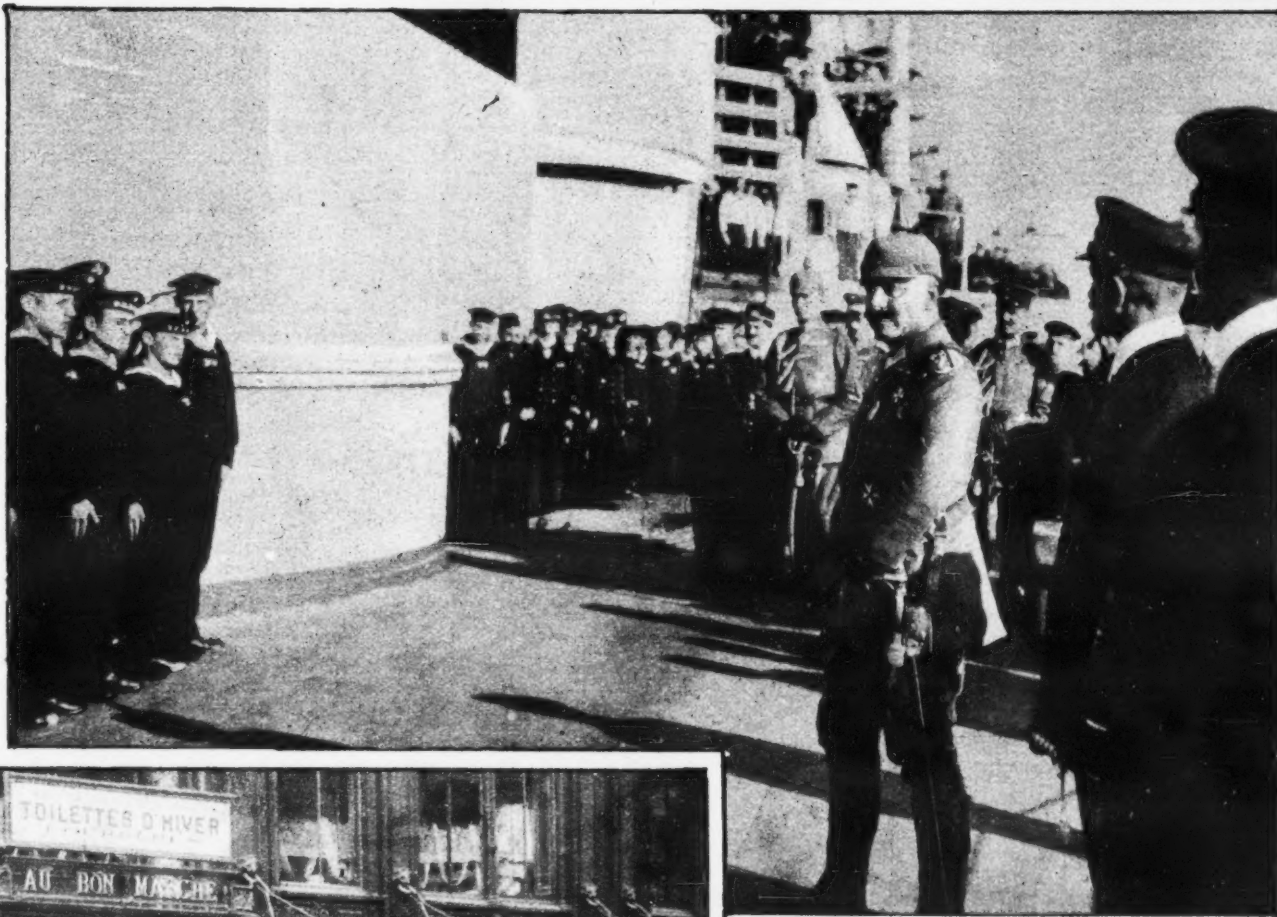
(© H and C, Ltd.)



Caught by the Camera in Both Hemispheres



President Poincaré of France officially proclaimed Lord Rector of Glasgow University. The honor was conferred amid scenes of the greatest enthusiasm. It was designed to strengthen the ties between Great Britain and France, but it was also in a very real sense a recognition of the scholarly merits and literary work of President Poincaré. Throughout the term of his Presidency of France he has been called on innumerable times for public addresses, and his felicity of phrase and power to stir the emotions of his auditors have stamped him as one of the greatest of modern orators.

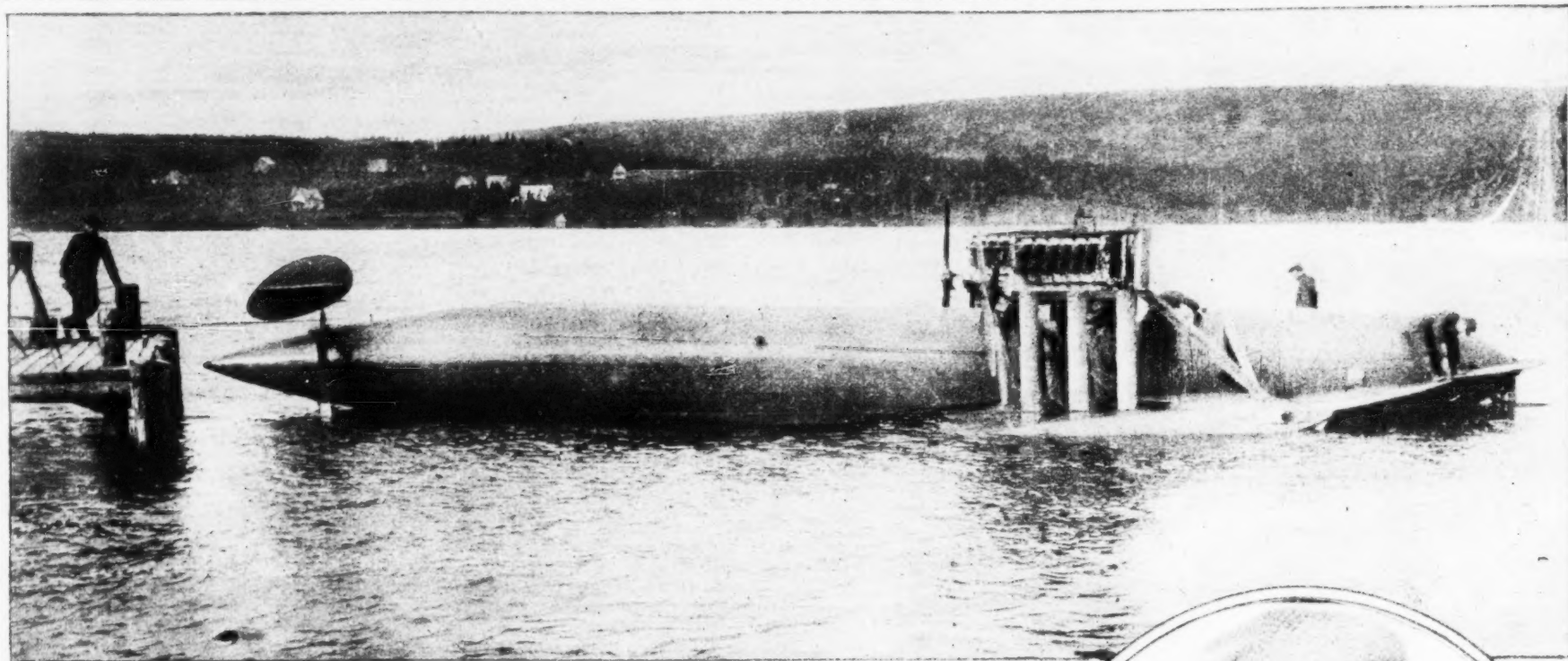


View of the ex-Kaiser, when, at the height of his power, he visited the then Sultan of Turkey, Mehmed V. He is here shown on board the Goeben, one of the German battleships that eluded the British fleet and took refuge in the Bosphorus at the beginning of the war. It was afterward rechristened with a Turkish name and did considerable service against the Russians in the Black Sea. In this picture the shortened left arm of Wilhelm II. is shown.



The strike fever has reached as great heights in France as in any other European nation, and scarcely a trade or calling has escaped the demand for shorter hours or larger wages or better conditions. Retail establishments as well as manufactories have been subjected to these demands, which have often been accompanied by violence. The picture shows the Bon Marche, one of the great department stores of Paris, besieged by a throng of striking employees who seek to prevent any business from being done. (© International.)

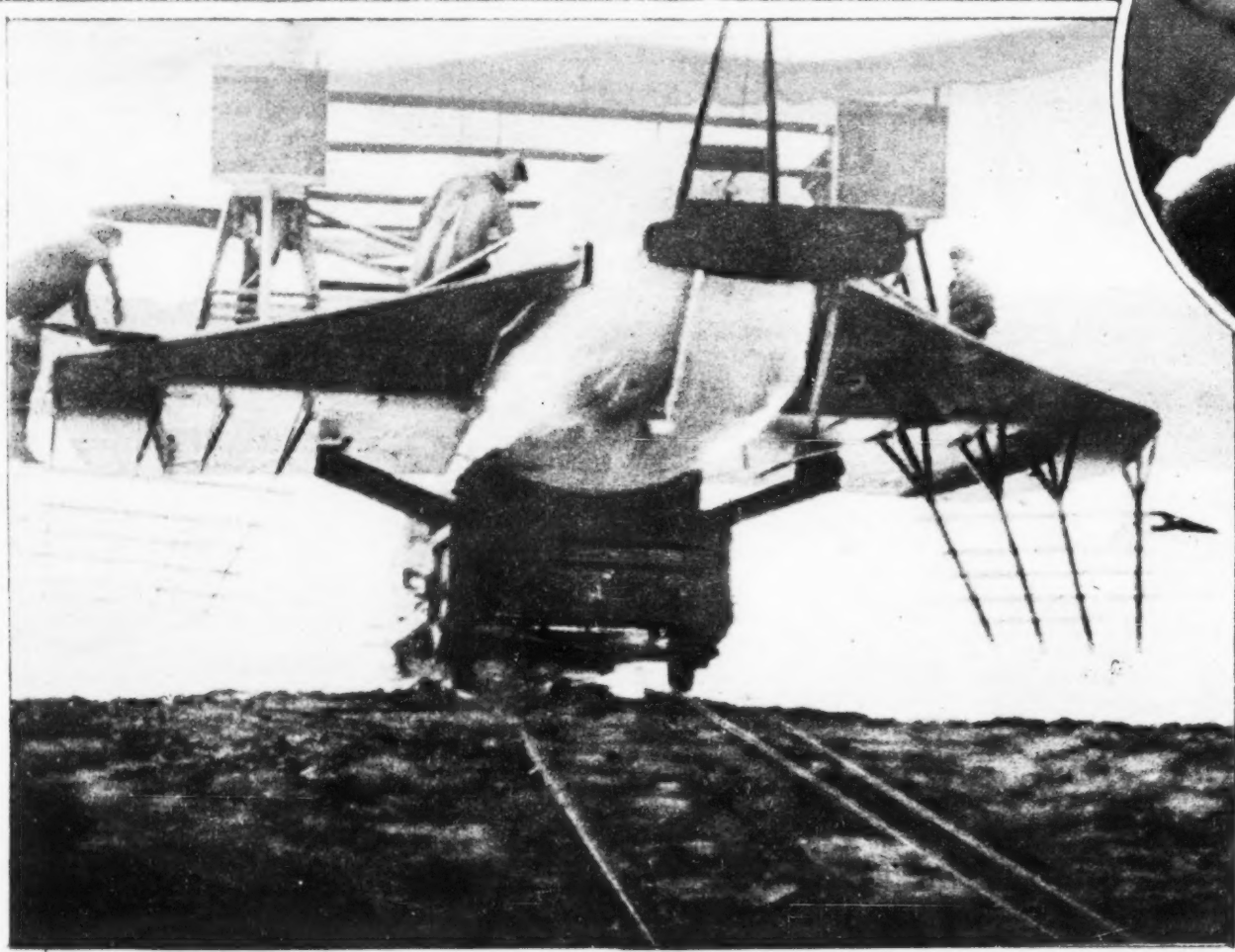
Flying Boat Capable of Making Seventy Miles An Hour



The marvelous new flying boat, HO-4, on a trial trip off Cape Breton Island, Canada. The boat was invented by Dr. Alexander Graham Bell, the inventor of the telephone, who now at an advanced age has added new laurels to those already achieved. The boat is capable of making 71 miles an hour with very little vibration or lurching, even when at top speed. (A. Underwood & Underwood.)



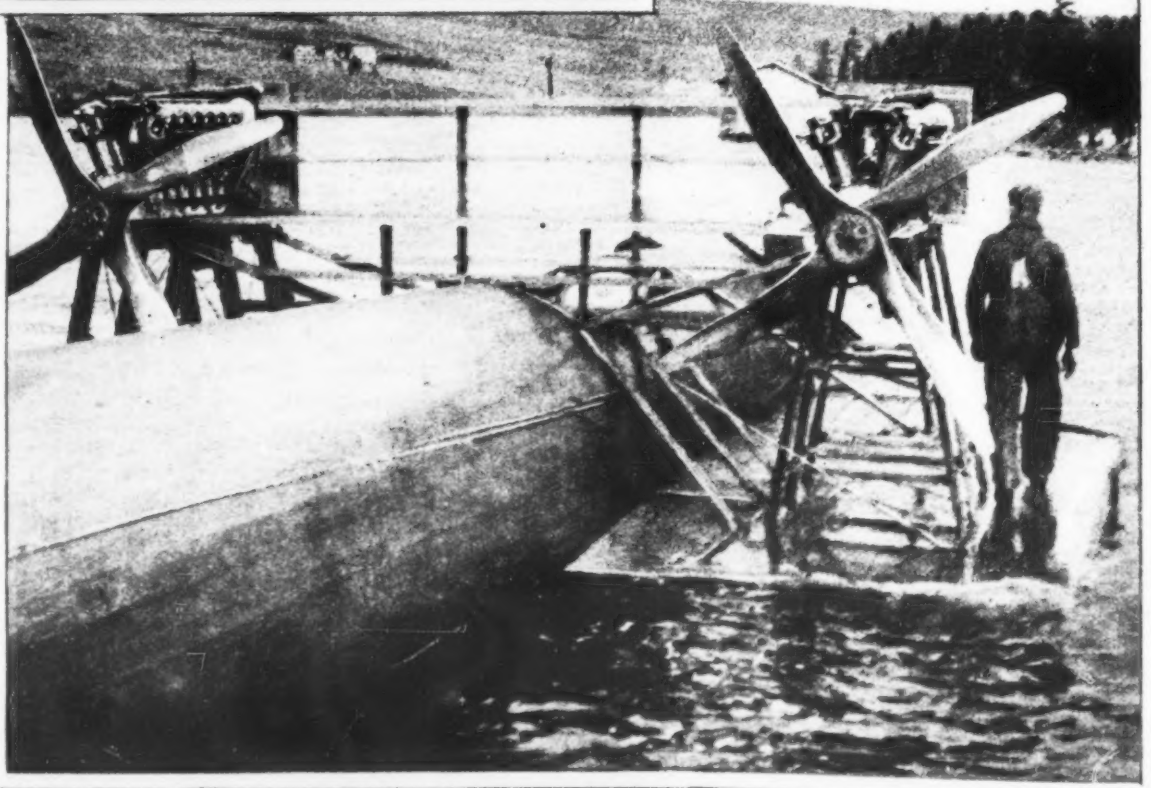
DR. ALEXANDER GRAHAM BELL, whose invention of the telephone has stamped him as one of the greatest geniuses of the modern world. He was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1847. Among his many inventions, the latest is the flying boat here described. (A. Pathe News.)



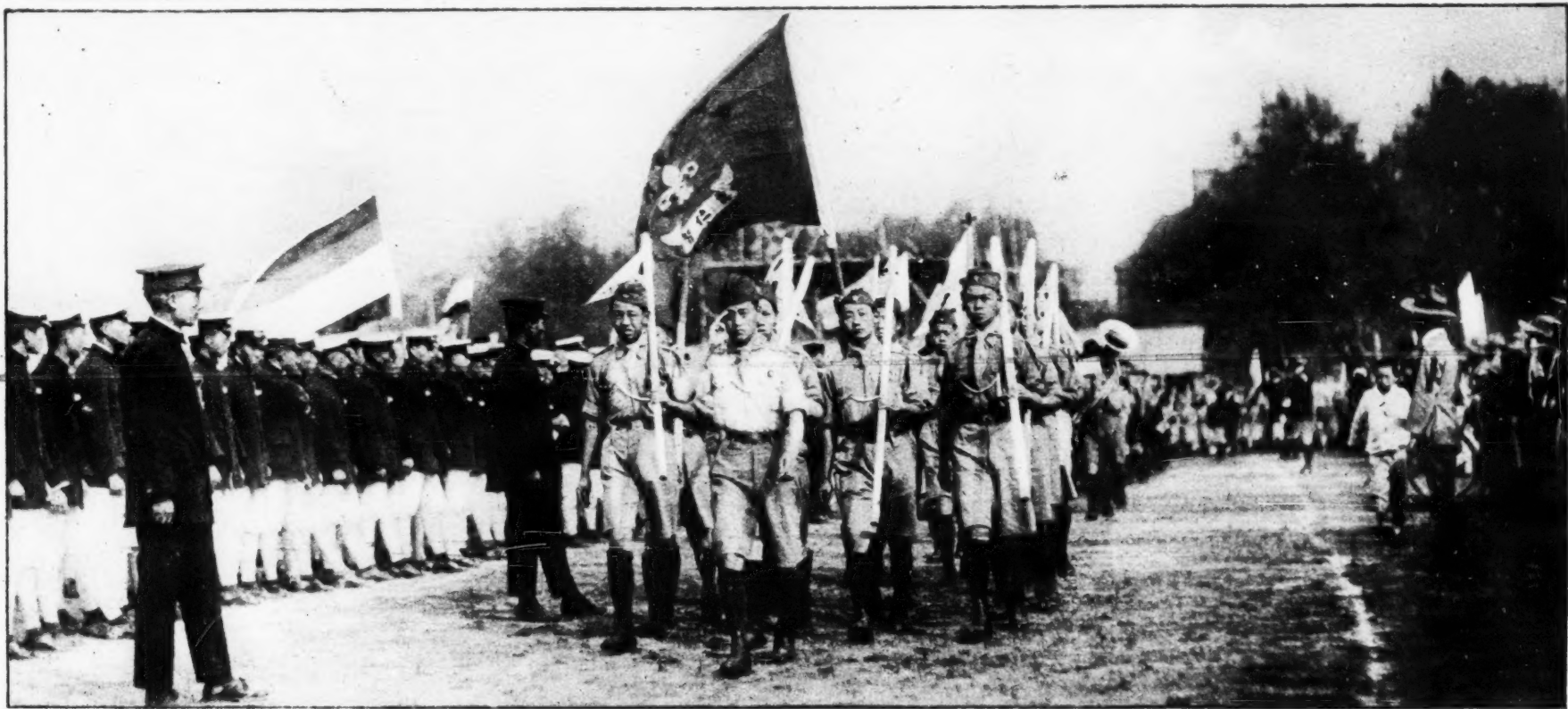
Stern view of the HO-4, showing the blades that lift the boat clear of the water. The boat has a series of planes forward and aft and on each side under the so-called wings. Nine of these blades are used in each place. (A. Pathe News.)

THE fertile genius of Dr. Alexander Graham Bell, the inventor of the telephone and of many other devices only less important, has not diminished with age, as is evident from the ingenious flying boat pictured on this page. The striking feature of the boat is that when it is traveling at full speed the body is about four feet above the top of the waves, so that it really is a flying boat. The voyage begins on the water, but as the boat gains speed the action of the blades with which it is equipped raises it up until it is practically clear of the surface and traveling on its last set of blades. Its trial trip has proved strikingly successful.

View of the two 400-horse power Liberty Motors near the bow of the new flying boat HO-4. When they are working to capacity they are capable of carrying the boat along at a speed of more than a mile a minute, and this rate can be maintained without diminution for hours at a time. (A. Pathe News.)

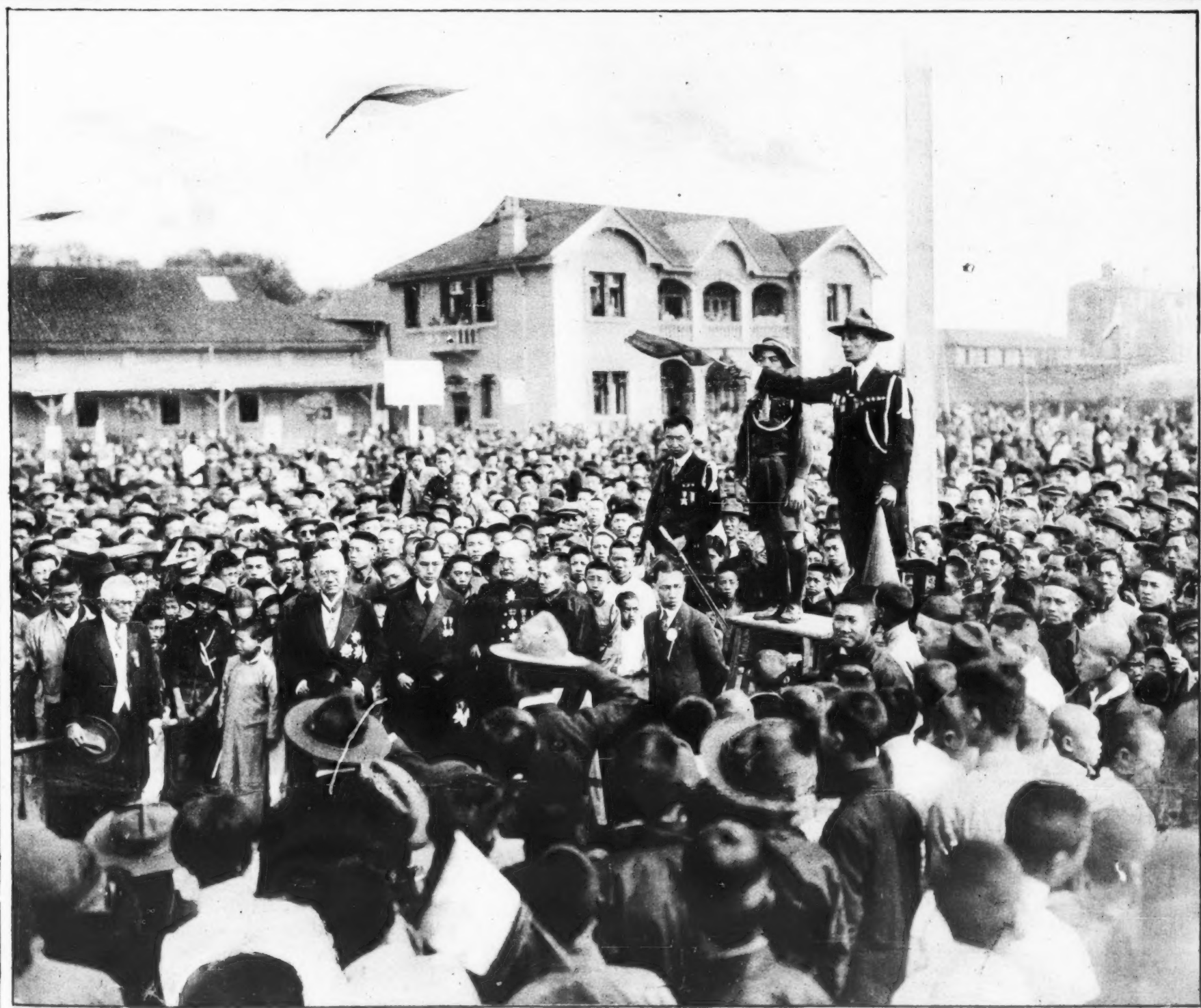


Celebrating Anniversary of Chinese Republic



Parade of Chinese Boy Scouts, Oct. 10, 1919, on the occasion of the anniversary of the establishment of the Chinese Republic. Over 15,000 people took part in the ceremonies, which took place on the Recreation Grounds, West Gate, Shanghai. A notable feature of the picture is the resemblance in bearing and costume to those of Occidental nations.

(© Wide World Photos.)



OUTDOOR CEREMONIES AT SHANGHAI, CHINA, IN HONOR OF ESTABLISHMENT OF THE REPUBLIC.

China is one of the oldest examples of a monarchical form of government. As far back as the dawn of her history she has been so ruled, and, although there have been several changes of dynasty, an Emperor or Empress has held the reins of power. Her deep-seated aversion to change might have been expected to bear with this personal rule indefinitely. But even China has been susceptible to the movements of modern political currents, and in 1912 the last Em-

peror, P'u-yi, abdicated, and a republic was proclaimed. Although there has at times been a reaction in favor of the old monarchical form, the republic thus far has survived. The Government is composed of a President, Vice President, and a Council of State of from 50 to 70 members. Executive authority under the President is vested in a Secretary of State, assisted by nine heads of departments.

(© Underwood & Underwood.)

Haig's Map of Western Front in the Fall of 1918



MARSHAL FERDINAND FOCH,
 Generalissimo of the Allied Armies. He was appointed to that post in March, 1918, at a time when the German drive was in full swing, and threatened Paris and the Channel ports. The greatest military genius developed by the war.

FIELD MARSHAL DOUGLAS HAIG,
 Commander in Chief of the British forces on the Western Front. He defended the Flanders line in the great battles of the Spring of 1918, and contributed materially to allied success by a smashing series of victories.

(A. Underwood & Underwood.)

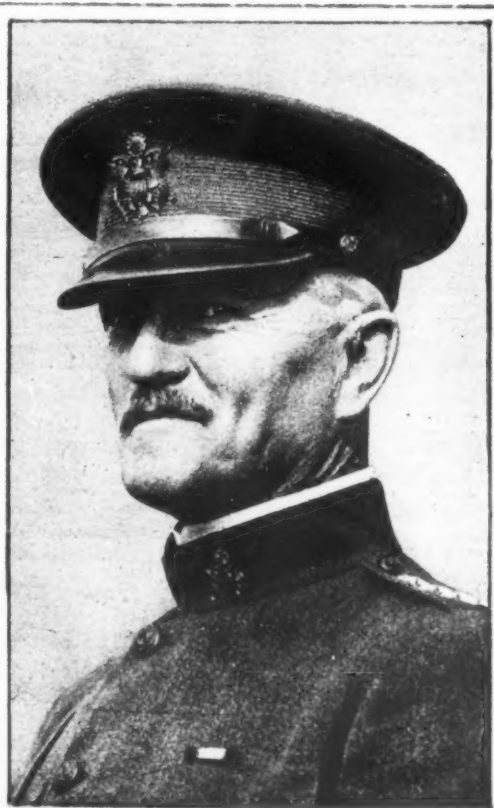
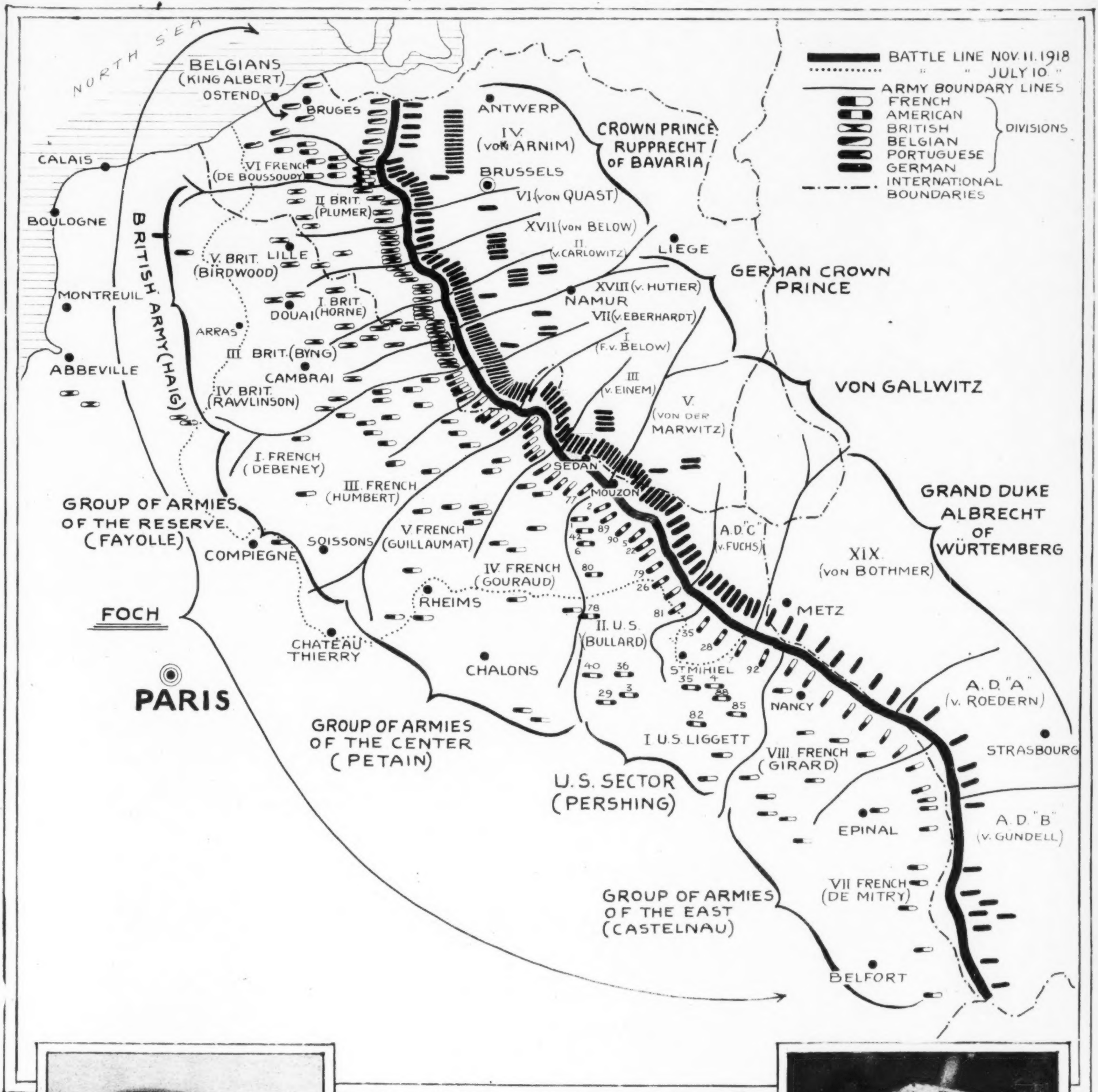


The above map was presented by Field Marshal Haig to the Lord Mayor of Manchester, England. It is a duplicate of the one kept by him in his working room at his headquarters at Mount Royal. It shows the situation on the Western Front on Sept. 25, 1918. It will be noted that the line against the British front was held in special strength by the enemy. The map also shows the different army groups of both sides and their commanders. The strength of the contending armies on Sept. 25 is here shown in detail.

At that time the British had 64 divisions; 29 of these were in line.

There were 35 divisions in reserve. There were also 108 divisions of French, 36 in line, and 72 in reserve; there were 7 Belgian divisions, 4 in line and 3 in reserve. In addition to these, there were 2 Italian and 2 Portuguese divisions.

Pershing's Map Showing Position of Armies Nov. 11, 1918



The above map has been prepared from a map which General Pershing used while in command of the American Expeditionary Forces at his headquarters in Chaumont, France. The original of the map is now in the Smithsonian Institution at Washington. The map at the time of its execution was revised carefully every day.

The status of the American divisions at the time the armistice was signed was as follows: Thirteen divisions in line, 6 fresh, 7 tired; 12 divisions in reserve, 4 fresh, 8 tired.

Five divisions detached, held in reserve.

Twenty-six German divisions had been dissolved at the time the armistice was signed.

The map shows the exact situation on the whole Western Front at 11 A. M., Nov. 11, 1918.

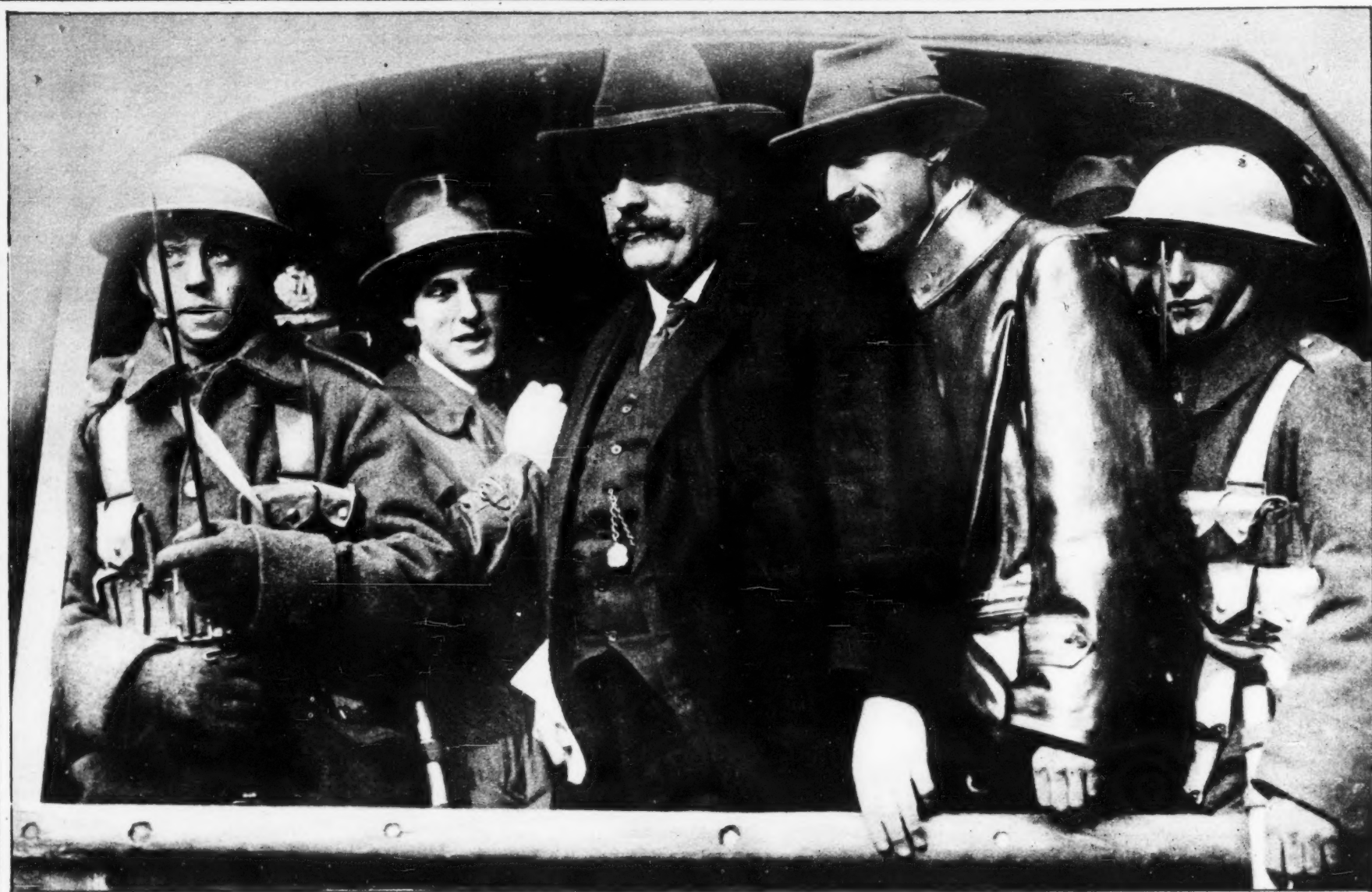
At that time there were in line 213 allied divisions and 185 German divisions.

GENERAL JOHN J. PERSHING,
Commander of the American Expeditionary Forces.

KING ALBERT OF BELGIUM,
the undaunted leader of the little nation that bore the first shock of the German invasion.



Threatening Developments of Revolt In Ireland



Irish members of the British Parliament who had been arrested in a raid on a gathering of Sinn Fein organizers and sympathizers. They are being carried away in a motor lorry under guard of soldiers. The Sinn Fein movement, which was at first viewed with indifference or toleration by the constituted authorities, has become so menacing that vigorous measures have been taken by the British Government to prevent its further spread.

WHILE the solution of the home rule problem is still "on the lap of the gods" and the interminable discussions of the subject continue to fill the records of the House of Commons, revolt raises its head more and more boldly in all parts of Ireland, especially in the great industrial centres. On Armistice Day a series of raids was made on the headquarters of the Sinn Fein in Dublin and other parts of Ireland, and many men of national prominence were arrested. Among these were several members of the British Parliament, who by pen and voice have fostered the separatist movement. The activities of the secessionists have not been confined to oratory or inflammatory documents. In many places there have been riots and disorders, and deaths have resulted. Fourteen Irish policemen have been murdered in Dublin alone during the present year, and this list has been swelled by the killing of many English soldiers and constables. It is reported that the full power of the Crimes act may again be employed to put down violence and crime, and that, in consequence of the trial by jury having been so grievously abused, the Government is considering the advisability of setting up a new tribunal of three Judges in special criminal cases. Meanwhile the Sinn Feiners are openly defying the Government. Despite the proclamation suppressing their organization throughout Ireland, they held a great demonstration in Londonderry on Nov. 30 without being interfered with by the authorities.



Old gun which served as a connecting link between the barriers of a park stenciled with an exhortation to buy the bonds of the Irish Republic. The posting of such inscriptions is forbidden by law; but is carried out surreptitiously at night by volunteers.



One of the unusual ways in which propaganda is carried on for the loan that the so-called Irish Republic is trying to raise is shown in this picture of an English Treasury note, across which has been stamped an adjuration to support the loan.

(Photos © N. Y. H. Service.)

American and Canadian Notabilities and Distinguished Visitors from Abroad



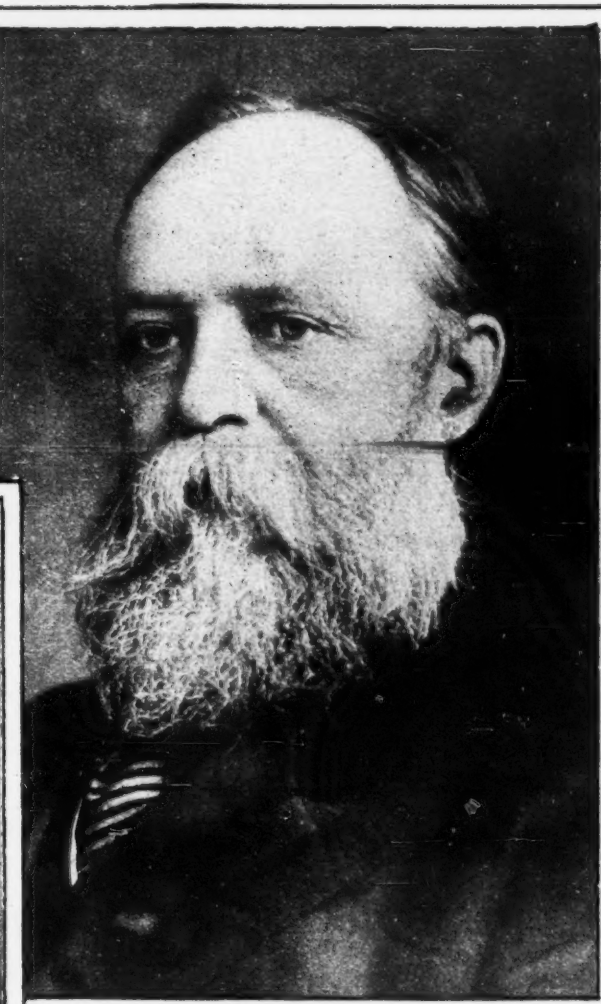
EUGENE SCHNEIDER, famous gunmaker of France, bidding farewell to America after attending the trade conference and visiting the chief cities of this country. He plans to make another visit in the Spring.

(© Bain News Service.)



DR. SLAVKO GROUITCH, official representative at Washington of the Serb-Croat-Slovene State, who says that Jugoslavs will defend Spalato.

(© Western Newspaper Union.)



SIR EDMUND WALKER, prominent financier of Canada, who has been active in trade development of that country. He is President of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, Ontario.

(© B. and C., Ltd.)

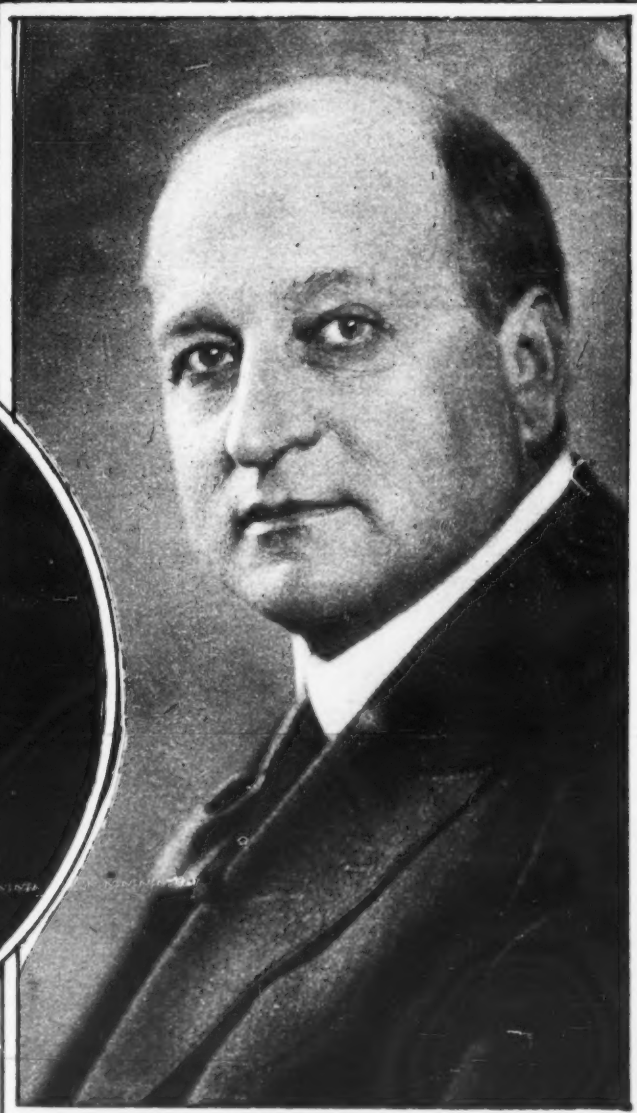


W. F. O'CONNOR, Cost of Living Commissioner, Canada, whose recent order limiting profits on clothing has saved to the public about \$7.00 on a \$25.00 suit.

(© B. and C., Ltd.)



PAUL TIRARD, High Commissioner of France in the Rhine Provinces and President of Allied Commission for occupied German territory.



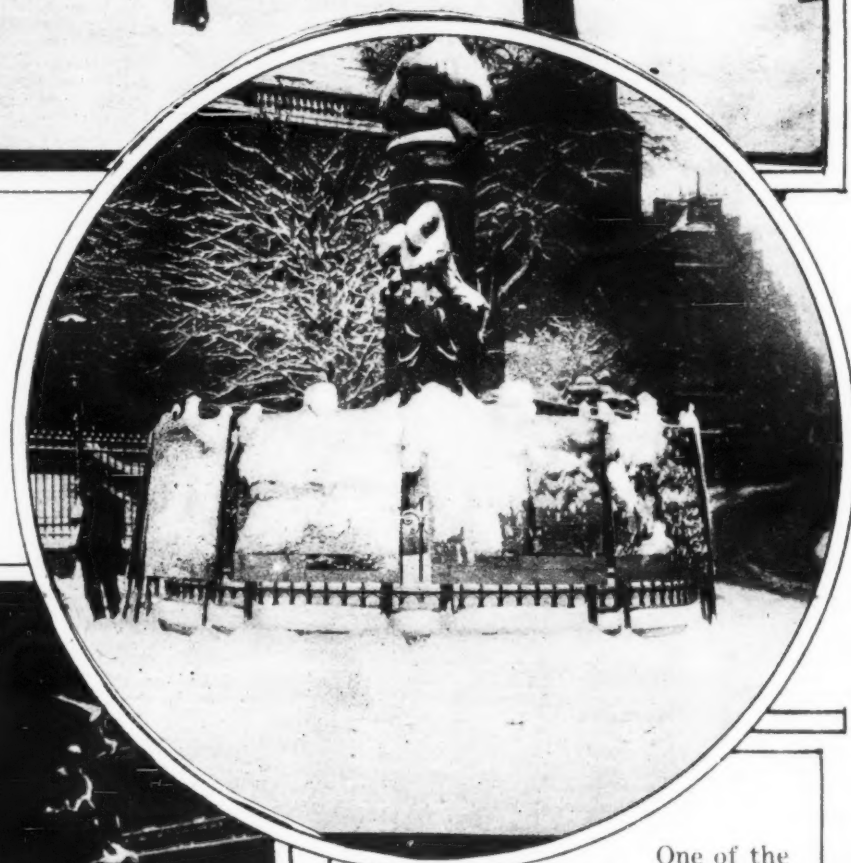
HENRY J. ALLEN, Governor of Kansas, who has taken control of the Kansas mines through receivership proceedings in the Supreme Court. He has called for volunteers, and has received many responses, largely from college students.

(© Underwood & Underwood.)

French Elections Occur Under Blizzard Conditions



The French elections for members of the Chamber of Deputies took place on Sunday, Nov. 16, and resulted in a sweeping victory for the forces of law and order. The weather was execrable, however. Paris had just had the heaviest snowfall that it had known for seventy-five years. The picture shows Gabriel Avenue deep in snow, while the branches of the trees that border the avenue are heavy with their white burden.



One of the monuments that adorn Paris surrounded with snow, while the election placards, with their exhortations to voters, are hidden from sight. Despite the inclement weather, almost unprecedented in the history of Paris, a very heavy vote was cast.



Women assisting in clearing the heavy snow in front of the Opera House in Paris on Election Day. Over 2,000 tons of salt were spread on the streets and 4,000 workers were employed. Narrow canals were thus created along miles of curbs and transportation was greatly impeded. Electors all through the country had to trudge through snow.



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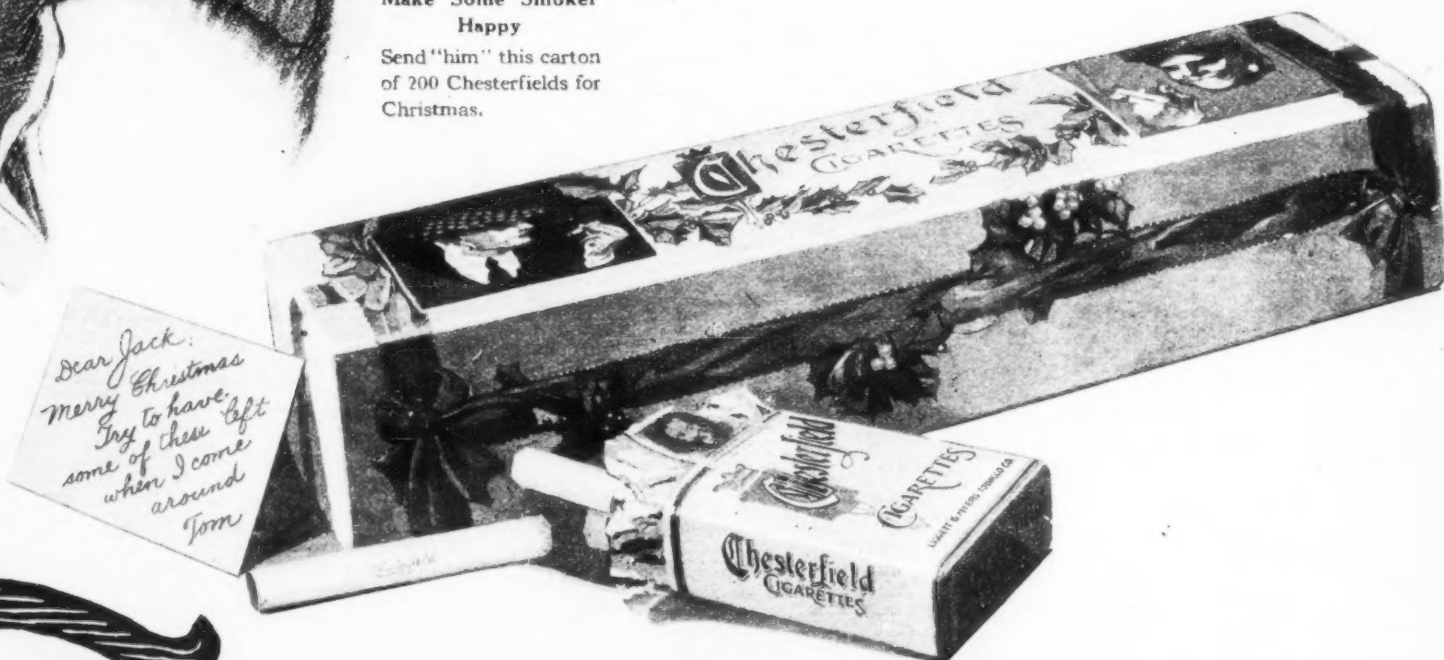
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